



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NECROLOGY.

GEORGE BROWN GOODE, was born in New Albany, Indiana, on the thirteenth of February, 1851, and died at "Whitby," his home on Lanier Heights, in Washington City, on the sixth of September, 1896.

He graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1870, and later studied at Harvard under Louis Agassiz, whose influence, no doubt, was felt throughout his future work in the field of science, and which perhaps helped to make him one of the foremost zoologists of America, and indeed of the world.

He was intimately associated with those eminent scientific men, the physicist Joseph Henry, the naturalist Spencer F. Baird, and the astronomer and physicist S. P. Langley, the present secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

His great life work was the organization and development of the United States National Museum, of which he was placed in charge by Professor Baird in 1877, and in 1887 he was made Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum.

In 1880 he was Commissioner of the United States to the International Fisheries Exhibition at Berlin, and in 1883 he served in a similar capacity at the London Fisheries Exhibition.

In August, 1887, upon the death of Professor Baird, Doctor Goode was appointed to succeed him as United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, but after serving a short time he resigned in order to devote his energies to his labors in the National Museum.

As author of "Virginia Cousins," a history of the Goode family, he has left a valuable memorial of his eminent skill in genealogical research.

J. TEMPLE DOSWELL was the eldest son of Paul T. and Fannie Doswell (nee Gwathmey), and was born in Hanover county, Virginia, November 14, 1817. He removed to Texas in the early days of the republic and soon located in Galveston. With Colonel Michel B. Menard, the founder of the city, he formed a co-partnership there under the firm name of J. T. Doswell & Co., and built up a large and profitable cotton factorage commission business. The warm relations existing between the two partners is evidenced by the fact that Colonel Menard's only son was named Doswell Menard, in honor of Mr. Doswell, and that one of Mr. Doswell's sons was named Menard Doswell, in honor of Colonel Menard.

Later Mr. Doswell removed to New Orleans, and there carried on a cotton business until the beginning of the late war. His excellent business qualities were then called into requisition by the Confede-

rate Government, which sent him abroad in its fiscal service. His private interests were sacrificed in his devotion to the Southern cause, and the close of hostilities found him nearly penniless.

Though burdened with the care of a large and dependent family, he gathered fresh energy and re-entered the cotton brokerage business in New Orleans, where, as before, he took place in the front rank of business men.

His keen intelligence, his steady industry and thorough honesty gained him the confidence and patronage of large and wealthy correspondents in the east and abroad; his business became lucrative, and in the course of ten or twelve years he accumulated a comfortable fortune.

Signs of failing health induced him to withdraw from active business; his summer residence in Fredericksburg was made his permanent home, and there the last years of his life were spent in quiet retirement.

He was married in Houston, Texas, January 22, 1842, by Rev. Benjamin Eaton, to Miss Evelina Stone Gray, sister of Judge Peter W. Gray and Mrs. Henry Sampson, whose names are household words both in Galveston and in Houston. Of nine children born of this marriage, only two—Mr. Menard Doswell, of New Orleans, and Mr. Richard M. Doswell, of Fredericksburg—survive.

Mr. Doswell never sought prominence or celebrity, but among all his acquaintances and in all his relations he was held in singular esteem and admiration for his quick and clear perceptions and the unflinching courage of his convictions, as well as for excellence of heart and judgment and sterling integrity in all the practical affairs of his life.

CHARLES H. COCKE was born in Powhatan county Virginia, March 12, 1851. Died in Columbus, Mississippi, June 12, 1896. Was the fourth son of General Philip St. George Cocke, who became prominent in the history of the Old Dominion. He was educated at the University of Virginia, taking a thorough and extensive literary and scientific course, completing his term in 1874, with certificates and diplomas in six schools. The same year he moved to Columbus, Mississippi, where he taught school in 1874-5. He then followed the calling of a planter until 1883, when he had temporary charge of the Franklin Academy.

In 1888 he was elected president of the State Industrial Institute and College, but resigned in 1890. He was at the time of his death, director of the Columbus Insurance and Banking Co.; President of the Columbus Compress Co., and a stockholder in the Tombigbee Cotton Mills.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Rowena L. Hudson, a native of Georgia, by whom he had three children: Fontaine Adger, Charles Hartwell, and Rowena Lockhart. Mr. Cocke was Senior Warden of St. Paul's Church (Columbus), at the time of his death. His widow and three children survive him.